make assumptions set out in sub-section (2) except to the extent that any of the assumptions are shown to be incorrect in the defendant's case.

(2) The assumptions referred to in sub-section (1) are—

(a) that any property appearing to the court —

(i) to have been held by the defendant at any time since he was charged with a drug trafficking offence; or

(ii) to have been transferred to him at any time since the beginning of the period of six years ending when the proceedings were instituted against him being proceedings for the drug trafficking offence in respect of which an application for forfeiture is made pursuant to this Part, (hereinafter referred to as "the relevant proceedings"),

was received by him, at the earliest time at which he appears to the court to have held it, as a payment or reward in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him:

Provided that the period of six years mentioned in this sub-section shall not include any period prior to the commencement of this Act;

(b) that any expenditure of his since the beginning of that period was met out of payments received by him in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him, and

(c) that, for the purpose of valuing any property received or assumed to have been received by him, such property was received by him free of any other interests in it.

(3) For the purpose of assessing the value of the defendant's proceeds of drug trafficking in a case where a forfeiture order has previously been made against him, the court shall leave out of account any of the proceeds of drug trafficking that are shown to the court to have been taken into account in determining the amount to be recovered from him under that order.

Statements relating to drug trafficking

32.—(1) Where, in relation to any defendant —

(a) the prosecution tenders to the court, a statement as to any matters relevant to the determination whether the defendant has benefited from drug trafficking or to the assessment of the value of that defendant's proceeds of drug trafficking; and

(b) the defendant accepts to any extent any allegation in such statement, the court may, for the purposes of such assessment as aforesaid, treat his acceptance as conclusive of the matters to which it relates.

(2) Where —

(a) a statement is tendered to the court as mentioned in sub-section (1); and

(b) the court is satisfied that a copy of that statement has been served on the defendant,

the defendant may indicate to what extent he accepts each allegation in the statement and, so far as he does not accept any such allegation, to indicate any matters which he proposes to rely on.

(3) Where —

(a) there is tendered to the court by the defendant a statement as to any matters relevant to determining the amount that might be realised at the time the forfeiture order under this Part is made, and

(b) the prosecution accepts to any extent any allegation in such statement,

the court may, for the purposes of that determination, treat the acceptance by the prosecution as conclusive of the matters to which it relates.

Assessment of value of proceeds.

33.–(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, for the purposes of this Act, the value of property (other than cash) in relation to any person holding the property is —

(a) where any other person holds an interest in the property, the market value of the first mentioned person's beneficial interest in the property, less the amount required to discharge any incumbrance on that interest (other than a charging order); and

(b) in any other case, the market value of the property.

(2) Subject to Section 34(6), references in this Act to the value at any time (in this section referred to as "the material time") of a gift caught by this Act or of any payment or reward, are references to—

(a) the value of the gift, payment or reward to the recipient when he received it, adjusted to take account of subsequent changes in the value of money; or

(b) where sub-section (3) applies, the value mentioned in that sub-section,

whichever is the greater.

(3) Subject to Section 34(6), if at the material time the recipient holds —

(a) the property which he received (not being cash); or

(b) the property which, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly represents, in his hands, the property which he received,

the value referred to in sub-section 2(b) is the value to him at the material time of the property mentioned in paragraph (a) or, as the case may be, paragraph (b) of this sub-section so far as it so represents the property which he received, but disregarding in either case any charging order.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, a "charging order" is an order made by the court imposing on any such realizable property as may be specified in the order a charge for securing the payment of money to the Government.

Provisions supplemental to Section 33.

34.—(1) In this Act, "realizable property" means, subject to sub-section (2)—

(a) any property held by the defendant; and

(b) any property held by a person to whom the defendant has directly or indirectly made a gift caught by this Act.

(2) Property is not realizable property if an order under Section 28 is in force in respect of that property or, as the case my be, if Section 56 of the Customs Regulation Act applies to such property. CAP. 39

(3) For the purpose of Sections 31 and 32, the amount that might be realized at the time when a forfeiture order is made shall be calculated in accordance with the following table —

Total of the values at that time of all realizable property held by the defendant	$.....
Deduct the total amount payable in pursuance of such obligations (if any) as may have priority at that time	$.....
Add the total of the values at that time of all gifts caught by this Act	$.....
Net amount realizable	$.....

(4) For the purposes of sub-section (3), an obligation has priority at any time if it is an obligation of the defendant to—

(a) pay an amount due in respect of a fine, or other order of a court, imposed or made before the forfeiture order; or

(b) pay any sum which, if the defendant had been adjudged bankrupt or was being wound up, would be—

(i) in the case of bankruptcy, the debts to be paid in priority in accordance with Section 36 of the Bankruptcy Act; CAP. 201

(ii) in the case of winding up, the preferential payments to be paid in priority in accordance with Section 199 of the Companies Act. CAP. 206

(5) A gift is caught by this Act if —

(a) it was made by the defendant at any time since the beginning of the period of six years

ending when the relevant proceedings were instituted against him; or (b) it was made by the defendant at any time and was a gift of property—

(i) received by the defendant in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him or another; or

(ii) which in whole or in part directly or indirectly represented in the defendant's hands, property received by him in that connection:

Provided that the period of six years mentioned in this sub-section shall not include any period prior to the commencement of this Act.

(6) For the purposes of this Act—

(a) the circumstances in which the defendant is to be treated as making a gift include those where he transfers property to another person directly or indirectly for a consideration the value of which is significantly less than the value of the consideration provided by the defendant; and

(b) in those circumstances, the preceding provisions of this section shall apply as if the defendant had made a gift of such share in the property as bears to the whole property the same proportion as the difference between the values referred to in paragraph (a) of this sub-section bears to the value of the consideration provided by the defendant.

Restraint Order.

35.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, where a person is charged with a drug trafficking offence, a judge of the Supreme Court, on being satisfied by affidavit evidence or otherwise that there is a prima facie case against the defendant, may by order (hereinafter referred to as a "restraint order") prohibit any person from disposing of or otherwise dealing with any realizable property, otherwise than in such manner as may be specified in the order.

(2) A restraint order may apply—

(a) to all realizable property held by a specified person, whether the property is described in the order or not;

(b) to realizable property held by a specified person, being property transferred to him after the making of the order.

(3) A restraint order—

(a) may be made only on an application by the prosecution to a judge in chambers; and

(b) shall provide for notice to be given to persons affected by the order.

(4) A restraint order—

(a) may be discharged or varied in relation to any property; and

(b) shall be discharged when proceedings for the offence are concluded.

(5) Where a restraint order has been made the court or judge may at any time appoint a receiver—

(a) to take possession of any realizable property; and

(b) to manage or otherwise deal with such property in accordance with directions given by the court or judge,

subject to such exceptions and conditions as may be specified by the court or judge; and the court or judge may require any person having possession of property, in respect of which a receiver is appointed under this sub-section, to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) For the purposes of this section, dealing with realizable property held by any person includes (without prejudice to the generality of the expression) —

(a) where a debt is owed to that person, making a payment to any person in reduction of the amount of the debt; and

(b) removing the property from Belize.

(7) Where a restraint order has been made, a member of the Police Force may, for the purpose of preventing the removal of any realizable property from Belize, seize such property.

(8) Property seized under sub-section (7) shall be dealt with in accordance with the court's directions.

36.—(1) Where—

(a) a forfeiture order is made in a trial of any person for a drug trafficking offence;

(b) the time within which notice of appeal against such order may be given has expired

Realization of property

or, as the case may be, no such appeal is pending; and

(c) the trial is not concluded,

the court may, on an application by the prosecution, exercise the powers specified in sub-sections (2) to (5).

(2) The court may appoint a receiver in respect of all realizable property.

(3) The court may empower a receiver appointed under sub-section (2) of this section or, as the case may be, under Section 35 to take possession of the property subject to such conditions or exceptions as the court may specify.

(4) The court may—

(a) order any person having possession of realizable property to give possession of it to any such receiver;

(b) empower any such receiver to realize any realizable property in such manner as the court may direct.

(5) The court may order any person holding an interest in realizable property to make such payment to the receiver in respect of any beneficial interest held by the defendant or, as the case may be, the recipient of a gift caught by this Act, as the court may direct; and the court may, on the payment being made, by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(6) The court shall not, in respect of any property, exercise the powers specified in sub-section (4) (b) or (5)

unless a reasonable opportunity has been given for persons holding any interest in the property to make representations to the court.

Application of proceeds of realisation and other sums.

37.—(1) Subject to sub-section (2), any sums in the hands of a receiver appointed under Section 35 or 36, shall, after such payments, if any, as the court may direct have been made out of those sums, be applied on the defendant's behalf towards the satisfaction of a forfeiture order made against that defendant.

(2) If, after the amount recoverable under a forfeiture order has been fully paid, any sums remain in the hands of a receiver, the receiver shall distribute those sums—

(a) among such of those who held property which has been realized; and

(b) in such proportions,

as the court may direct after giving a reasonable opportunity for such persons to make representations to the court.

Exercise of powers by court or receiver.

38.—(1) The provisions of this section apply to powers conferred on the court by Sections 35 to 37, or on a receiver appointed under Section 35 or 36.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this section, the powers shall be exercised with a view to making available for satisfying the forfeiture order the value for the time being of realizable property held by any person by the realization of such property.

(3) In the case of realizable property held by a person to whom the defendant has directly or indirectly made a gift caught by this Act, the powers shall be exer-

cised with a view to realizing no more than the value for the time being of the gift.

(4) The powers shall be exercised with a view to allowing any person other than the defendant or the recipient of any such gift to retain or recover the value of any property held by him.

(5) In exercising those powers, no account shall be taken of any obligations of the defendant or of the recipient of any such gift which conflict with the obligation to satisfy the forfeiture order.

Variation of forfeiture orders.

39.—(1) If the court is satisfied as to any matter relevant for determining the amount which might be realized at the time when the forfeiture order is made (whether by acceptance under Section 31 or otherwise), the court may issue a certificate stating the court's opinion as to the matters concerned.

(2) If, on an application by the defendant in respect of a forfeiture order, the court is satisfied that the realizable property is inadequate for the payment of any amount remaining to be recovered under the order, the court shall issue a certificate to that effect, giving the court's reasons.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2)—

(a) in the case of realizable property held by a person who has been adjudged bankrupt or whose estate has been sequestrated, the court shall take into account the extent to which any property held by him may be distributed among creditors; and

(b) the court may disregard any inadequacy in the realizable property which appears to the court to be attributable wholly or partly to anything done by the defendant for the purpose of preserving any property held by a person to whom the defendant had directly or indirectly made a gift caught by this Act from any risk of realization under this Act.

(4) Where the court issues a certificate under subsection (1) the court shall substitute for the amount to be recovered under the forfeiture order such lesser amount as the court thinks just in all the circumstances of the case.

Bankruptcy of defendant.

40.—(1) Where a person who holds realizable property is adjudged bankrupt, there shall be excluded from his estate for the purposes of Sections 4, 45 or 46 of the Bankruptcy Act— CAP. 201.

(a) property for the time being subject to a restraint order made before the order adjudging him bankrupt; and

(b) any proceeds of property realized by virtue of Section 35(6) or 36(4)*(b)* of this Act for the time being in the hands of a receiver appointed under Section 35 or 36 aforesaid.

(2) Where a person has been adjudged bankrupt, the powers conferred on the court by Sections 35 to 38 of this Act or on a receiver appointed under Section 35 or 36 shall not be exercised in relation to—

(a) property for the time being comprised in the bankrupt's estate for the purposes of the Bankruptcy Act; CAP. 201.

(b) property which is to be applied for the benefit of creditors of the bankrupt by virtue of a condition imposed under the Bankruptcy Act.

CAP. 201

Winding up of company holding realizable property.

41.—(1) Where realizable property is held by a company and an order for the winding up of the company has been made or a resolution has been passed by the company for the voluntary winding up, the functions of the liquidator, (or as the case may be, any provisional liquidator) shall not be exercisable in relation to—

(a) property for the time being subject to a restraint order made before the relevant time; and

(b) any proceeds of property realized by virtue of Section 35(6) or 36(4) *(b)* or (5) for the time being in the hands of a receiver appointed under Section 35 or 36,

but there shall be payable out of such property any expenses (including the remuneration of the liquidator or provisional liquidator) properly incurred in the winding up in respect of the property.

(2) Where, in the case of a company, such an order has been made or such a resolution has been passed, the powers conferred on the court by Sections 35 to 37 or on a receiver appointed under Section 35 or 36 shall not be exercised in relation to any realizable property held by the company in relation to which the functions of the liquidator are exercisable—

(a) so as to inhibit him from exercising those functions for the purpose of distributing any property held by the company to the company's creditors; or

(b) so as to prevent the payment out of any property of expenses (including the remuneration of the liquidator or any provisional liquidator) properly incurred in the winding up in respect of the property.

(3) In this Section—

"company" means a company incorporated or registered under the Companies' Act; CAP. 206.

" the relevant time" means—

(a) where no order for the winding up of the company has been made, the time of the passing of the resolution for voluntary winding up;

(b) where such an order has been made and, before the presentation of the petition for the winding up of the company by the court, such a resolution had been passed by the company, the time of the passing of the resolution; and

(c) in any other case where such an order has been made, the time of the making of the order.

Revocation of forfeiture order.

42.—(1) If, upon the application of any person (other than the defendant) prejudiced by a forfeiture order made under this Part, the court is satisfied that it is just to revoke such order, the court may, upon such terms and conditions (if any) as it deems fit, revoke that order.

(2) An application under sub-section (1) for the revocation of a forfeiture order shall be made either at the time when such order is made or within three months of the date of the order.

Provided that where the applicant satisfies the court that, in the special circumstances of the case, it was not reasonably practicable for him to make such application within the period of three months aforesaid, the time (whether expired or not) for making that application may be extended by the court as it thinks fit.

Search and seizure.

43.—(1) If a magistrate is satisfied on information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under Section 18 is being, has been or is about to be committed on any premises, he may issue a warrant in writing authorising any member of the Police Force to enter those premises at any time, by day or night, with such assistance and by such force as may be necessary and search the premises, and any member of the Police Force who enters under the authority of the warrant may—

(a) seize and remove—

(i) any books, records, accounts or other documents (hereinafter referred to as "documents");

(ii) any money, valuable thing, or any other thing,

found on the premises which he has reasonable cause to believe may be required as evidence for the purposes of proceedings in respect of any such offence; and

(b) arrest and search any person found on the premises whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be committing or to have committed any such offence.

(2) Where the court is satisfied that any person has in his possession any documents which will be required for the purpose of proceedings in respect of an offence

under Section 18, the court may, upon application by the prosecution, make an order requiring that person to produce such books, records, accounts or other documents.

(3) Where the court is satisfied that—

(a) anything seized pursuant to a warrant issued under sub-section (1); or

(b) any documents produced under sub-section (2),

will not be required for the purpose mentioned in sub-sections (1) and (2), the court may order such thing or documents to be returned to the owner or, as the case may be, the person who is entitled to possession of it.

(4) Any person who, being served with an order under sub-section (2), fails to produce documents pursuant to such order, is guilty of an offence and is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

PART XI
MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Evidence by certificate of analyst.

44.—(1) Subject to sub-section (3), a certificate of an analyst purporting to be signed by him stating that he has analysed or examined a substance and stating the result of such analysis or examination shall be admissible in evidence in any prosecution under this Act of the matters stated therein.

(2) No evidence shall be required by the court as to the signature or qualifications of the person purporting to have signed the certificate.

(3) In any prosecution under this Act either of the parties may require the attendance of the analyst to give evidence provided such analyst is within Belize; and in any such case the costs of his attendance shall, unless the Judge or Magistrate orders otherwise, be payable by the party so requiring.

Proof of lack of knowledge etc. to be a defence in proceedings for certain offences.

45.—(1) This section applies to offences under any of the following provisions of this Act, that is to say, Section 6(2) and (3), Section 7(2) and (3), Section 8(2) and Section 11.

(2) Subject to sub-section (3), in any proceedings for an offence to which this section applies it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove that he neither knew of nor suspected nor had reason to suspect the existence of some fact alleged by the prosecution which it is necessary for the prosecution to prove if he is to be convicted of the offence charged.

(3) Where in any proceedings for an offence to which this section applies it is necessary, if the accused is

to be convicted of the offence charged, for the prosecution to prove that some substance or product involved in the alleged offence was the controlled drug which the prosecution alleges it to have been, and it is proved that the substance or product in question was that controlled drug, the accused—

(a) shall not be acquitted of the offence charged by reason only of proving that he neither knew nor suspected nor had reason to suspect that the substance in question was the particular controlled drug alleged; but

(b) shall be acquitted thereof if he proves that he neither believed nor suspected nor had reason to suspect that the substance or product in question was a controlled drug.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prejudice any defence which it is open to a person charged with an offence to which this section applies to raise apart from this section.

Service of documents.

46.—(1) Any notice or other document required or authorised by any provision of this Act to be served on any person may be served on him either by delivering it to him or by leaving it at his proper address or by sending it by registered post.

(2) Any notice or other document so required or authorised to be served on a body corporate shall be duly served if it is served on the secretary or clerk of the body.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the proper address of any person shall, in the case of the secretary or clerk of a body corporate, be that of registered or principal office of that body, and in any other case shall be the last known address of the person to be served.

Licences & Authorities.

47. A licence or other authority issued by the Minister for the purpose of this Act or of regulations made under this Act may be, to any degree, general or specific, issued on such terms and subject to such conditions (including in the case of a licence the payment of a prescribed fee) as the Minister thinks proper, and may be modified or revoked by him at any time.

General provisions as to regulations.

48.—(1) Regulations made by the Minister under any provisions of this Act —

(a) may make different provisions in relation to different drugs, different classes of persons, different provisions of this Act or other different cases or circumstances; and

(b) may make the opinion, consent or approval of a prescribed authority or of any person authorised in a prescribed manner material for the purposes of any provision of the regulations; and

(c) may contain such supplementary, incidental and transitional provisions as appear expedient to the Minister.

(2) The Minister shall not make any regulations under this Act except after consultation with the National Drug Abuse Control Council.

(3) Any regulations made under this Act by the Minister shall be laid before the National Assembly and shall be subject to negative resolution.

Research.

49. The Minister may conduct or assist in conducting research into any matter relating to the misuse of dangerous or otherwise harmful drugs.

Repeals. CAP. 87.

50. The Dangerous Drugs Act is hereby repealed and any subsidiary legislation made thereunder is hereby revoked:

Provided that notwithstanding such repeal and revocation, any such subsidiary legislation may be continued to such extent as may be prescribed by the Minister.

FIRST SCHEDULE

CONSTITUTION ETC. OF THE NATIONAL DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COUNCIL

(SECTION 3)

1.—(1) The members of the Council, of whom there shall be not more than eleven nor less than seven, shall be appointed by the Minister after consultation with such organisations as he considers appropriate, and shall include—

(a) in relation to each of the activities specified in sub-paragraph (2) below, at least one person appearing to the Minister to have wide and recent experience of that activity; and

(b) persons appearing to the Minister to have wide and recent experience of social problems connected with the misuse of drugs.

(2) The activities referred to in sub-paragraph (1) *(a)* above are —

(a) the practice of medicine (other than veterinary medicine);

(b) the practice of dentistry;

(c) the practice of veterinary medicine;

(d) the practice of pharmacy.

(3) The Minister shall appoint one of the members of the **Council** to be chairman of the Council.

2. The **Council** may appoint committees, which may consist in part of persons who are not members of the **Council** to consider and report to the Council on any matter referred to them by the Council.

3. At meetings of the **Council** the quorum shall be four and subject to that, the Council may determine their own procedure.

MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT 1990

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 4)

CONTROLLED DRUGS

PART I

CLASS A DRUGS

1. The following substances and products, namely:—

Acetorphine.
Alfentanil.
Allylprodine.
Alphacetylmethadol

Benzethidine.
Benzylmorphine (3-benzylmorphine)
Betacetylmethadol.
Betameprodine.

Betamethadol.
Betaprodine.
Bezitramide
Bufotenine
Cannabinol, except where contained in cannabis or cannabis resin (b)
Cannabinol derivatives
Carfentanil.
Clonitazene.
Coca leaf
Cocaine
Desomorphine.
Dextromoramide.
Diamorphine, (heroin)
Diampromide.

Diethylthiambutene.
Difenoxin (1-(3-cyano-3, 3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic).

Alphameprodine.
Alphamethadol.
Alphaprodine.
Anileridine.

Methadone.
Methadylacetate.
Methyldesorphine.
Methyldihydromorphine (6-methyldihydromorphine.
morphine)
Metopon.
Morpheridine.
Morphine.
Morphine methobromide, morphine N-oxide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.
Myrophine.
Nicomorphine(3,6-dinicotinoylmorphine)
Noracymethadol.
Norlevorphanol.
Normethadone.
Normorphine.
Norpipanone.
Opium, whether raw, prepared or medicinal
Oxycodone.
Oxymorphone

Pethidine.

Dihydrocodeinone O-carboxymethyloxime.
Dihydromorphine.
Dimenoxadole.
Dimepheptanol.
Dimethylthiambutene.
Dioxaphetyl butyrate.
Diphenoxylate.
Dipipanone.
Drotebanol (3,4-dimethoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6,B, 14-diol).
Ecgonine, and any derivative of ecgonine which is convertible to ecgonine or to cocaine.
Ethylmethylthiambutene
Eticyclidine.
Etonitazene.
Etorphine.
Etoxeridine
Fentanyl.
Furethidine.
Hydrocodone.
Hydromorphinol.
Hydromorphone
Hydroxypethidine.
Isomethadone.
Ketobemidone.
Levomethorphan.
Levomoramide.
Levophenacylmorphan.
Levorphanol.
Lofentanil
Lysergamide.
Lysergide and other N-alkyl derivatives of Lysergamide.
Mescaline.
Metazocine.
Phenadoxone.
Phenampromode
Phenazocine.
Phencyclidine.
Phenomorphan.
Phenoperidine.
Piminodine.
Piritramide.
Poppy-straw and concentrate poppy-straw
Proheptazine.
Properidine(1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropylester).
Psilocin.
Racemethorphan.
Racemoramide.
Racemorphan.
Rolicyclidine.
Sufentanil
Tenamphetamine (methlenedioxyomphetamine)
Tenocyclidine
Thebacon.
Thebaine.
Tilidate.
Trimeperidine.
4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-a-methylphenethylamine.
4-Cyano-2-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenylbutane.
4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine
N,N-Diethyltryptamine.
N,N-Dimethyltryptamine.
2,5-Dimethoxy-a,4-dimethylphenethylamine
1-Methyl-4-phenylpiperi dine-4-carbocylic acid.
2-Methyl-3-morpholino-1, 1-diphenylpropane carboxylic acid.
4-Phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester.

2. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 above not being dextromethorphan or dextrophan.

3. Any ester or ether of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 above, not being a substance for the time being specified in Part II of this Schedule.

4. Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 above.

5. Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 4 above.

6. Any preparation designed for administration by injections which includes a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of Part II of this Schedule.

PART II

CLASS B DRUGS

1. The following substances and products, namely—

Acetyldihydrocodeine.
Amphetamine.
Cannabis and cannabis resin.
Codeine.
Dexamphetamine
Dihydrocodeine.
Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine).
Glutethimide
Lefetamine
Mecloqualone.
Methaqualone.
Methylamphetamine.
(b) Any 5,5 disubstituted barbituric acid.
Methylphenidate.
Methylphenobarbitone.
Nicodicodine(6-nicotinoyldihydrocodeine).
Nicocodeine.
Norcodeine.
Pentazocine.
Phenmetrazine.
Pholcodine.
Propiram.

2. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of this Part of this Schedule.

3. Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 of this Part of this Schedule.

4. Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Part of this Schedule, but not being a preparation falling within paragraph 6 of Part I of this Schedule.

PART III
CLASS C DRUGS

1. The following substances, namely—

Alprazolam
Benzphetamine
Bromazepam
Camazepam
Cathine
Cathinone
Chlordiazepoxide
Chlorphentermine
Clobazam
Clonazepam
Clorazepic acid
Clotiazepam
Cloxazolam
Delorazepam
Dextropropoxyphene
Diazepam
Diethylpropion
Estazolam
Ethchlorvynol
Ethinamate
Ethyl loflazepate
Fencamfamin
Fenethylline
Fenproporex
Fludiazepam
Flunitrazepam
Flurazepam
Halazepam
Haloxazolam
Ketazolam
Loprazolam
Lorazepam
Lormetazepam
Mazindol
Medazepam
Mefenorex
Mephentermine
Meprobamate
Methyprylone
N-Ethylamphetamine
Nimetazepam
Nitrazepam
Nordazepam
Oxazepam
Oxazolam
Pemoline
Phendimetrazine
Phentermine
Pinazepam
Pipradol
Prazepam
Prolintane
Propylhexedrine
Pyrovalerone
Temazepam
Tetrazepam
Triazolam

2. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of this Part of this Schedule not being phenylpropanolamine.

3. Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 of this Part of this Schedule.

4. Any preparation or other product containing a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Part of this Schedule.

THIRD SCHEDULE
PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT OF OFFENCES
(OTHER THAN DRUG TRAFFICKING OFFENCES)

(SECTION 27)

	General Nature of Offence	*Mode of Prosecution*	*PUNISHMENT*			
			Class A Drug Involved	*Class B Drug Involved*	*Class C Drug Involved*	*General*
(ex-	Having possession of a controlled drug (other than for drug trafficking).	Summary	5 years or $100,000, or both.	3 years or $50,000, or both.	2 years or $40,000 or both.	
	Offences relating to opium.	*(a)* Summary	—	—	—	2 years or $75,000, or both.
		(b) On indictment	—	—	—	14 years or $200,000, or both.
	Contravention of directions relating to safe custody of controlled drugs.	*(a)* Summary	—	—	—	3 years or $100,000, or both.
		(b) On indictment	—	—	—	10 years or $200,000, or both.

Section Creating Offence	*General Nature of Offence*	*Mode of Prosecution*	*PUNISHMENT*			
			Class A Drug Involved	*Class B Drug Involved*	*Class C Drug Involved*	*General*
Section 14(6)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner etc. from possessing, supplying etc. controlled drugs.	*(a)* Summary	5 years or $150,000, or both.	3 years or $100,000 or both.	2 years or $75,000 or both.	—
		(b) On indictment	15 years or $300,000, or both.	10 years or $200,000, or both.	7 years or $150,000, or both.	—
Section 15(3)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner etc. from prescribing, supplying etc. controlled drugs.	*(a)* Summary	5 years or $150,000, or both.	3 years or $100,000, or both.	2 years or $75,000, or both.	—
		(b) On indictment	15 years or $3000,000, or both.	10 years or $200,000, or both.	7 years or $150,000, or both.	—
Section 16(3)	Failure to comply with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supplying etc. of drugs.	Summary	—	—	—	$75,000.
Section 16(4)	Giving false information in purported compliance with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs.	*(a)* Summary	—	—	—	3 years or $100,000, or both.
		(b) On indictment	—	—	—	7 years or $150,000, or both.
Section 19(1)	Contravention of regulations (other than regulations relating to addicts).	*(a)* Summary	—	—	—	3 years or $100,000, or both.
		(b) On indictment	—	—	—	7 years or $150,000, or both.
Section 19(2)	Contravention of terms of licence or other authority (other than licence issued under regulations relating to addicts).	*(a)* Summary	—	—	—	3 years or $100,000, or both.
		(b) On indictment	—	—	—	7 years or $150,000, or both.

Section Creating Offence	*General Nature of Offence*	*Mode of Prosecution*	*PUNISHMENT*			
			Class A Drug Involved	*Class B Drug Involved*	*Class C Drug Involved*	*General*
Section 19(3)	Giving false information in purported compliance with obligation to give information imposed under or by virtue of regulations.	*(a)* Summary	—	—	—	3 years or $100,000, or both.
		(b) On indictment		—	—	10 years or $200,000, or both.
Section 19(4)	Giving false information, or producing document etc., containing false statement, etc., for purposes of obtaining issue or renewal of a licence or other authority.	*(a)* Summary	—	—	—	3 years or $100,000, or both.
		(b) On indictment	—	—	—	10 years or $200,000, or both.
Section 21	Assisting in or inducing commission outside Belize of an offence punishable under a corresponding law.	*(a)* Summary	—	—	—	3 years or $100,000, or both.
		(b) On indictment	—	—	—	10 years or $200,000, or both.
Section 24(5)	Obstructing exercise of power of search etc., or concealing books, drugs etc.	*(a)* Summary	—	—	—	3 years or $100,000, or both.
		(b) On indictment	—	—	—	10 years or $200,000, or both.